

UNITED STATES

NT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

July 29, 1966

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

1-1

2932

Original filed in: 66-11901-2932

1966

Foggy 10700-10707. Congressman Ashbrook, (R) Ohio, spoke concerning an article entitled ~~"Burner of Flag in Defended House"~~ "Burner of Flag in Defended House" written by David Anderson which appeared in the July 27th edition of the New York Times. Mr. Ashbrook stated "It was shocking to read that the ultra-liberal American Civil Liberties Union had defended the desecration of the American flag. - - - It is groups like the ACLU which gives a rationale to those who advocate disobedience, rioting and contempt for authority." Mr. Ashbrook also commented on the need for legislation to make the desecration of the flag a crime. He stated "It is high time we call a halt to those people who flaunt law and order by desecrating its symbol, old glory."

REC-117

66-190-1159

NOT RECORDED

27 JUL 29 1966

7/77

422086

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for July 28, 1966 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

August 29, 1966

U. S. Department of Justice
Subversive Organizational Section
Internal Security Division
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Honorable Attorney General;

Recently a list of names were published in the Orlando paper regarding the forming of "Civil Liberties Union", and among those were names of people connected with certain campaign offices right now.

This organization has been labeled locally as being a Communist front organization and I would like to know if it is on the subversive list, since it certainly would be helpful in making sure the wrong elements do not get control of certain offices.

I understand this organization is just a branch of a wide-spread group.

Thank you for an immediate reply, envelope enclosed.

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

Orlando, Florida - 32806

Edgar Hoover, F. B. I.

REC 5

61-190

14 SEP 1 1966

SEP 31

CORRESPONDENCE

F B I

Date: 8/17/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (9-45120)
 FROM: ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR WICK
 SAC, PHILADELPHIA (9-2774) (P)
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka.;
 [REDACTED] - VICTIM, ET AL
 EXTORTION

0 AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Re Philadelphia airtel 8/16/66.

In connection with the plans for issuance of a press release at the Seat of Government in this matter on 8/19/66, it is believed the following items are of interest as concerns subject [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED] advises that he has observed [REDACTED] correspondence in [REDACTED] which indicates that [REDACTED] has been active [REDACTED] of the Campus Organizing Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union in Philadelphia. Due to the present source of this information, it might be dangerous to use it, at least until such time as it is verified. This should be legally verified shortly after the arrest of [REDACTED] which, it is presently contemplated, will take place early on Friday, 8/19/66. Unless some unexpected interference develops, it is expected that [REDACTED] will be in custody by 7:30 a.m.
2. [REDACTED] has been active in peace demonstrations, takes an active part in protesting the war in Vietnam, and, according to [REDACTED] was recognized in a television newsreel of pickets at Independence Hall on July 4, 1966.

3 - Bureau (9-45120)
 1 - Philadelphia (9-2774)
 DEW:mbr
 (4)

SEE ADDENDUM GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION PAGE 3

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 9-45120-97

In view of the excellent cooperation received from various agencies during this investigation, it is believed appropriate and desirable for letters of appreciation to be sent over the Director's signature. It is believed letters should be sent as follows:

- a. To the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., in appreciation for the extensive and time consuming cooperation extended by the Postal Service, with particular mention being made of the outstanding cooperation and intensive investigation on the part of Postal Inspector [redacted] of Philadelphia, and also the assistance of Postal Inspectors [redacted] and [redacted], also of Philadelphia. These individuals have all been a credit to the Postal Service.
- b. To EDWARD J. BELL, Commissioner, Philadelphia Police Department, Police Administration Building, Franklin Square, 8th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., 19108, for the excellent cooperation of his department, with particular emphasis on the extensive and discreet cooperation extended by Lt. [redacted] of the Philadelphia Police Department Internal Security Squad.
- c. To Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C., for the cooperation extended by that agency, with particular mention of the cooperation on the part of SA [redacted] assigned to Philadelphia. b6
b7c
- d. To NORMAN R. INGRAHAM, M.D., Commissioner, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 540 Municipal Services Building Philadelphia, Pa., 19102. The outstanding cooperation extended by this agency aided materially in the identification of the defendant in this case and the cooperation of these officials has been most discreet and helpful. Particular mention should be made of the cooperation extended by Deputy Commissioner WALTER J. LEAR, Dr. A. S. BOGUCKI, and the Supervisor of Health Program Representatives [redacted], in particular, has been in almost daily contact with this office and has been extremely helpful.
- e. To the Headquarters of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C., for the discreet and helpful cooperation extended by Miss [redacted]

PH 9-2774

former employee of the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, and presently an advisor in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, assigned to the Adult Health Program in the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, centered at 500 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is recommended that letters of appreciation be directed as indicated above and forwarded immediately after the subject has been arrested on 8/19/66.

ADDENDUM OF GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION 8-23-66 FDT:jgs

The investigation of this important case was a team effort and we received excellent cooperation from the various agencies involved. There is no information in Bureau files that would preclude sending letters of appreciation to the individuals and agencies named and we concur in the recommendation of SAC, Philadelphia that letters of appreciation be sent as indicated. The Philadelphia Office by teletype 8-23-66 advised no information in Philadelphia files to preclude sending these letters.

1/1/66
8/24/66

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
Hand
JW
AD

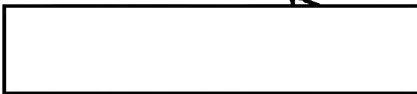
422084

September 8, 1966


REC-48

61-190-1162

EX-104



Lansdale, Pennsylvania 19446

Dear Mr. 

I have received your letter of September 1st.

In response to your inquiry, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am certain you will understand the reason for this policy; however, I can assure you I have never made any statement concerning the American Civil Liberties Union such as that to which you referred.

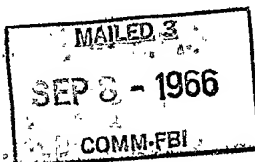
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose no information identifiable with correspondent. The American Civil Liberties Union is well known to the Bureau.

HRH:mel (3)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



61 SEP 19 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WIDE MS-1724

SEP 8 3 30 PM '66
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

[Redacted]

Lansdale, Penna.
September 1, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During a recent discussion, my uncle
maintained that you have "classified the
(u) American Civil Liberties Union as a commu-
nist organization."

Is this statement true? What is your
opinion of the (u) ACLU?

b6
b7C

Cordially yours.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Lansdale, Pennsylvania 19446

REC-48

EX-104

61-190 1162

13 SEP 12 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

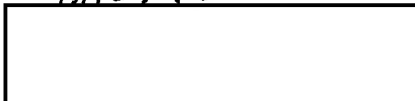
ack 9-8-66
FBI:mel

nm

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

September 8, 1966

Director, FBI
61-190-



AKA;
- VICTIM

ET AL
EXTORTION

Reference is made to the request of Mr. N. E. Kossack of your office on September 6, 1966, for our comments pertaining to the letter addressed to the Attorney General from Spencer Coxe, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, concerning captioned matter. Mr. Coxe's letter and the attachment thereto are returned herewith.

b6
b7C

With regard to point one in Mr. Coxe's letter, it would appear that our comments are not desired as this pertains strictly to the Assistant United States Attorney in Philadelphia.

With regard to his second point, please be advised that a secret indictment was returned in this matter; however, the United States District Judge in Philadelphia, at the request of the Assistant United States Attorney in Philadelphia, returned a sealed indictment in this matter under Rule 6E of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and advised that the indictment would remain secret until the subject was taken into custody. It is noted that no release was made here in Washington, D. C., or in Philadelphia prior to the subject's apprehension.

With regard to his third point, it is noted that there is no mention made of subject's affiliation with the American Civil Liberties Union in the Attorney General's release in this matter, a copy of which is attached. I have inquired of our Philadelphia Office concerning this point and have been advised that no information concerning [redacted]

NOTE: See memo Wick to DeLoach dated 9/7/66, captioned as above.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Jones (sent with cover memo)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

61 SEP 13 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 9-45120-104

422073

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

affiliation with the American Civil Liberties Union was volunteered to the press by representatives of this Bureau. It is noted that [redacted] has been active in the American Civil Liberties Union for several years and that a number of individuals in the Philadelphia area were aware of this affiliation. [redacted] even advised our Agents of his membership after his arrest. The Special Agent in Charge in Philadelphia did receive an inquiry on August 19, 1966, from a member of the Philadelphia press who stated that he knew of [redacted] affiliation with the American Civil Liberties Union and desired to have it confirmed. [redacted] membership in the American Civil Liberties Union was confirmed by the Special Agent in Charge in Philadelphia in answer to a specific inquiry from the press, as would have been done in answer to an inquiry concerning his membership in The American Legion, Elks or any other community organization.

b6
b7c

Enclosures (3)

422074

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	Mr. C. D. DeLoach	FBI		5736
2.				
3.				
4.				

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

Would you please review the attached.
I would appreciate your comments within a few days since we would like to answer this letter as soon as possible.

① AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Let to Korman
9-8-66
TEB:mc
2- ENCLOSURE

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING & ROOM	EXT.	DATE
	N. E. Kossack	Main - 2107	2621	9/6/66

61-190-

NOT RECORDED

126 SEP 13 1966

422075

SEP 12 1966

CRIME RESEARCH
SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN 9-45120-104

2 ENCLOSURE

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Greater Philadelphia Branch

Fellowship Commission Building

260 S. 15th St., Phila., Pa. 19102

Kingsley 5-4576

August 29, 1966

Hon. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Katzenbach:

I enclose a photocopy of an article which appeared in the EVENING BULLETIN on August 19, 1966. Similar stories appeared in other Philadelphia newspapers.

We are concerned about three aspects of the matter here reported.

First of all, it appears that Assistant United States Attorney Francis R. Crumlish, assuming he was quoted correctly by the press, violated the Resolution of the Philadelphia Bar Association respecting postarrest statements by prosecuting officials. I enclose a copy of that Resolution for your information. (See II.B).

Secondly, it also appears that although a federal judge impounded the indictment, its contents were substantially revealed by either Mr. Crumlish, Mr. Jamieson, or other officials.

Lastly, we are most troubled by the statement attributed to Mr. Jamieson in his capacity as head of the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the defendant's membership in and activities with our organization. The question arises as to what Mr. Jamieson deemed to be the relevancy of this information, and we would like to receive a statement of the policy of the Department of Justice in this regard. Is it deemed relevant when an arrest is made by the Department of Justice that the person arrested is a member of ACLU or active in it? Is there deemed to be some particular relevancy to this association as opposed to membership in the American Legion, the Elks, or any other community organization? If so, what is the relevancy? If the Department does not deem this information relevant and the statement by Mr. Jamieson is purely gratuitous, may we expect that the Department of Justice, as the agency of the government ultimately responsible for the conduct of employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will issue appropriate instructions for the future?

Sincerely yours,

Spencer Cox
Executive Director

RECEIVED

AUG 31 1966

CRIMINAL DIVISION

ENCLOSURE

61-190

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/1/80 BY 1045

ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
OFFICE

422076

129-62-5
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AUG 30 1966

CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

FBI Accuses City Worker Of Threats

He's Indicted in
Letters to President,
Scranton, Luci

By HENRY W. MESSAROS
Of The Bulletin Staff

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents today arrested a Roxborough man, a city worker, on charges of threatening the lives of President Johnson and Governor Scranton.

He is also accused of sending an obscene letter to the President's daughter, Luci.

Joe D. Jamieson, head of the local FBI office, identified the suspect as Leonard Fairorth, 26, of Domino lane near Silverwood st., an investigator in the communicable disease division of the city's Health Department.

Fairorth was indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday. U. S. District Court Judge Alfred L. Luongo, impounded the indictment.

27 Violations

The indictment accuses Fairorth of 27 violations, including extortion, threatening to kill the President, and a number of postal violations.

The indictment climaxed an investigation begun almost a year ago by the FBI. It was conducted in connection with Philadelphia police, postal inspectors and the Secret Service, Jamieson said.

Fairorth is charged with sending the threat to President Johnson in a letter Nov. 30, 1965. The threat against Governor Scranton was in a letter on Oct. 18, 1965, Jamieson said.

Letter to Luci

The letter to Luci Johnson, now Mrs. Patrick Nugent, was sent on April 6 of this year, the indictment charges.

He also is alleged to have sent an obscene and threatening letter to Miss Frances Knight, director of the U. S. Passport Office in Washington, on April 11 of this year.

Although the authorities didn't disclose the contents of the letters it was learned that the one to the President said: "We'll kill you."

The letter to Scranton is alleged to have said: "First we'll have to ruin your wife, then we'll get you."

The Evening Bulletin
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
August 19, 1966

'Understands' Actions

Assistant U. S. Attorney Francis R. Crumlish, who led the investigation, said Fairorth "is obviously capable of understanding the import of his actions."

Crumlish said that because "many people" will consider Fairorth mentally upset he will petition the court to have Fairorth examined "so there will be no question when the man is brought to trial."

Authorities said that Fairorth used fictitious names in signing the letters, or didn't sign them at all.

The indictment additionally charges Fairorth with sending threatening and obscene letters to persons publicly identified as favoring U. S. Viet Nam policy.

Included in these letters, it is charged, was one sent to a girl identified by a Philadelphia newspaper as the fiancée of a U. S. serviceman killed in Viet Nam.

Member of ACLU

Jamieson said Fairorth is an active member of the American Civil Liberties Union. He said he was a campus organizer for the ACLU and obtained speakers for college lecture programs.

Fairorth graduated from Muhlenburg College in 1962, Jamieson said. He said Fairorth joined the Health Department in 1964, where his wife, Jeanette, is employed as a nurse.

Jamieson said Fairorth is a member of the U. S. Air Force Reserve.

U. S. Commissioner Edward W. Furia held Fairorth in \$50,000 bail for court after his lawyer, Norman Oshtry, admitted that Fairorth is the man named in the indictment impounded by Judge Luongo.

61-190
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

422077

The Attorney General

August 21, 1968

Director, FBI

file
NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

Reference is made to the attached copy of a newspaper clipping from the "New York Daily News" dated August 17, 1968, captioned "ACLU Calls FBI Data Unit A Preview of 'Big Brother.'" The views of the American Civil Liberties Union, as expressed in the article, are deliberately misleading or are due to ignorance.

The FBI's National Crime Information Center can be defined as a nationwide index of documented law enforcement information on crime and criminals. The data to be stored in the system for initial operation in January, 1967, consists of stolen motor vehicles and other identifiable stolen property which are supported by a police investigative file. In addition, the identity of wanted persons will be stored in the computer for those criminals on whom Federal process exists or process is outstanding in the states for a felony violation. Obviously, the detailed investigative files are retained in the local police jurisdiction and only that information essential for an index on the above persons and things will be stored in the National Crime Information Center.

While our initial applications do not include the storing of criminal identification records, they are vital to the successful administration of criminal justice. We are well aware of the value and limitations of criminal identification records.

Since 1963 we have processed into the computer over 150,000 criminal identification records in our Careers in Crime Program. This is strictly a statistical study of recidivism and mobility and does not include the identity of the individual. The experience gained from the processing of this information has been substantial and will be applied to any consideration of criminal identification records as a future computer application.

The study has shown that disposition data on what appear to be state felony charges is about 80 percent complete. While the computer makes information more accessible, the dangers of misuse of information are no greater than exist presently with manual files.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Row
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

JJD:jtm/paj (12)

79 SEP 8-1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-110866-320

NOT RECORDED
(See next page.)

422078

The Attorney General

The objective of the National Crime Information Center is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement through the more efficient handling and exchange of information. Recidivism and mobility are serious problems in law enforcement control of crime.

While the immediate benefits are apparent, namely, an improved police solution rate and the resultant increase in the risk of detection, frequently overlooked is the effect that such systems will have on law enforcement practice and procedure in handling information. Computerized information systems will demand a discipline and an accuracy in the handling of information that will generally improve the overall performance of police agencies.

Only duly authorized agencies will have access to the National Crime Information Center, as is the present practice with respect to FBI records. The security of the system is being given careful attention and will be constantly monitored by this Bureau.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure

NOTE: See Daunt to Wick memorandum dated 8-19-66 captioned "National Crime Information Center."

422079

ACLU Calls FBI Data Unit A Preview of 'Big Brother'

Big Brother is a lot closer than one might think, the American Civil Liberties Union warned yesterday in an attack on the idea of a Federal Data Center and FBI National Crime Information Center.

The establishment of the centers, the ACLU said, could lead to government surveillance harking back to the McCarthy era and bringing "1984 to our doorstep."

Cite Orwell Link

In the late George Orwell's novel, "1984," the Big Brother of government had a TV camera watching every citizen at practically every moment—hence the ACLU's reference to the date.

Calling the privacy of the individual "an essential source of

civil liberties," the union charged that information kept at such federal centers could be "disclosed in the course of (an) inquiry to which it is both irrelevant and prejudicial."

Warns of Misuse

As an example, the ACLU said, medical and psychiatric histories of applicants for veterans benefits could be misused to prejudice the public against political aspirants.

In the case of the FBI center, it said, the files are full of arrest records provided by local police departments, but there are no reports of subsequent dispositions of the cases. Persons charged and later acquitted "must still suffer the harsh consequences of a taint," the union charged.

Sullivan
Favel
Frotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

R.W.S.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News 42
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

422080

Date _____

AUG 17 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

See to AC
8/22/66
J.D./J.D.

David J. [unclear]
8/19/66
p.w./[unclear]

61-190-

Olsc _____
 DeLo _____
 Mohr _____
 Nick _____
 East _____
 Miller _____
 Orr _____
 Pitt _____
 Sale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-182

(RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M.-EDT)

(DATA)

NEW YORK--THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU) TODAY ATTACKED THE IDEA OF FEDERAL DATA CENTERS BECAUSE OF THEIR INHERENT DANGERS TO CIVIL LIBERTIES.

THE ORGANIZATION SAID SETTING UP THE PROPOSED NATIONAL DATA CENTER AND FBI NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER COULD LEAD TO GOVERNMENT SURVEILLANCE HARKING BACK TO THE MCCARTHY ERA AND BRINGING "1984 TO OUR DOORSTEP."

"DURING THE 1950S WE LEARNED THE TRAGIC LESSON THAT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF GOVERNMENT FILES IS ALREADY TOO DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN AND THAT THERE ARE UNSCRUPULOUS PERSONS WHO WILL UTILIZE THEIR ACCESS TO FILE INFORMATION FOR ULTERIOR PURPOSES," THE ACLU SAID.

THE ORGANIZATION SAID THE PRIVACY OF THE INDIVIDUAL, "AN ESSENTIAL SOURCE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES", MUST BE PRESERVED BECAUSE IT "LIES AT THE HEART OF OUR FREE SOCIETY." IT SAID THAT WHILE SOME INFORMATION GATHERED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES IS RELEVANT, IT COULD BE "DISCLOSED IN THE COURSE OF A WHOLLY DIFFERENT INQUIRY TO WHICH IT IS BOTH IRRELEVANT AND PREJUDICIAL."

AS AN EXAMPLE, THE ACLU SAID THAT MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HISTORIES OF APPLICANTS FOR VETERANS BENEFITS COULD BE MISUSED TO PREJUDICE THE PUBLIC AGAINST POLITICAL ASPIRANTS. IT ALSO POINTED OUT THAT MUCH INFORMATION GATHERED BY PRIVATE SOURCES, SUCH

AS INSURANCE FIRMS, AND BY UNSKILLED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IS UNRELIABLE. IN THE CASE OF THE FBI CRIME INFORMATION CENTER, THE ACLU SAID FBI FILES ARE FULL OF ARREST RECORDS PROVIDED BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS WITH NO REPORT ON SUBSEQUENT DISPOSITION OF THESE CASES. IT SAID COUNTLESS PERSONS AGAINST WHOM CHARGES HAVE BEEN DROPPED OR WHO HAVE BEEN ACQUITTED "MUST STILL SUFFER THE HARSH CONSEQUENCES OF A WRONGFUL TAINT."

8/16--TM601PED

422081

61-190-

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

AT A "BLACK PANTHER" MEETING IN HARLEM—

Leaders of militant Negro groups were principal speakers at a meeting in New York's Harlem on August 29. Following is from the Associated Press account of the meeting:

About 250 Negroes, attending what was billed as a fund-raising benefit for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), enthusiastically applauded William Epton, head of Harlem's Peking-oriented Progressive Labor Party, and Max Stanford, a member of the Black Panthers, an offshoot of Alabama's all-Negro political party.

But they saved a standing ovation for Stokely Carmichael, chairman of SNCC.

Carmichael . . . pounded at his customary themes of black unity, the need for "black people" to take over and run their own communities, and the so-called treachery of the United States in dealing with Negroes and other non-whites abroad.

Carmichael spoke from a platform in the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church in Harlem, guarded by six young members of the Black Panther Party, all wearing black shirts, black pants and Black Panther emblems.

Epton urged a united front against

U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Sept. 12, 1966

"U. S. imperialism" before a half-dozen white newsmen and television camera crews. Sponsors of the rally then asked "the white press and all our enemies" to leave the church. Negro reporters were allowed to remain.

Epton was sentenced in January to three concurrent one-year prison terms for advocating the violent overthrow of the New York State government during the 1964 summer riots in Harlem. He is free on bail pending appeal.

After Epton, Stanford took the podium. Flanked by members of the Black Panther group, he said "black men" must unite in overthrowing their white "oppressors," but must do it "like panthers—smiling, cunning, scientifically . . . striking by night and sparing no one."

Stanford said the U. S. could be brought down with "a rag and some gasoline and a bottle"—the ingredients of a fire bomb. . . .

Criticism of war. Carmichael criticized the war in Vietnam and urged "black people" to unite with nonwhites all over the world.

"We're fighting the same enemy," he said, arguing that American Negroes are a colonial people and that the U. S. exploits them as he said it does South Africa, Vietnam, Latin America, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and the Caribbean. "We can't talk about freedom any longer," he said at one point, "we have to talk about liberation. . . ."

"In Cleveland," he said, "they're building stores with no windows. All brick. I don't know what they think they'll accomplish. It just means we have to move from Molotov cocktails to dynamite."

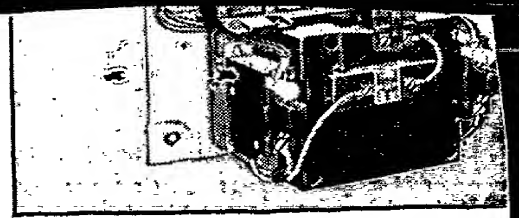
122070

61-190-1163



Money

Knowledgeable money handling is one of our greatest skills. Bank after bank has corps of specialists in such fields as pension fund planning, international trade and construction loans (up to 100% financing possible).



production delays cannot be
this mammoth press—that's

Allen-Bradley

Allen-Bradley starters were a "natural" solution because the simplicity of their design is a guarantee for trouble free operation—one moving part per starter, and with each starter consisting of only 5 basic units are of such remarkably simple design that practically nothing *can* go wrong. Why, even the operating coil is guaranteed for life when voltage and frequency for which the coil is designed and which is clearly marked on each coil.

Consequently, it is not at all strange that experience has proven to the engineers at HP that they can count on many extra millions of trouble-free years from Allen-Bradley motor control—especially where service is rough and tough.

Perhaps this may seem like a minor

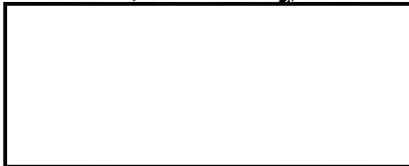
366-1APSBI

070896

September 12, 1966

REC-10 61-190-1163


ST-106



Informant

b6
b7C

Marlton, New Jersey 08053


Dear Mr. 

Your letter of September 5th, with enclosure, has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy. You may be assured, however, that the FBI is ever aware of its responsibilities regarding the internal security of our Nation, and it will make every effort to continue to discharge its obligations with the highest degree of thoroughness and dispatch.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

b6
b7C

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. William Epton and  are on the Security Index of the New York Office. American Civil Liberties Union is well known to the Bureau and we follow its activities. Black Panther Party is an all Negro political party and is the subject of a Racial Matter investigation. It was reportedly founded by Stokely Carmichael. DFC:jls (3)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

56 SEP 28 1966 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Dept of Justice
Washington, D. C.

9/5/66

Dear Sir:

Attached is a cut-out from the March of News section of the September 12th edition of U. S. News & World Report.

I have never written on this subject before but I am confused. We are told that we must defend Viet-Nam from communism yet we condone out right anarchy in the U.S.A.

Are our courts filled with subversives? A frightening thought is that our judges are appointed from the bar in most instances but in my humble opinion the most communistic organization of all is the American Civil Liberties Union. Has this outfit ever been investigated?

I am 50 years old, maybe its the sign of the times, but I turn to you as one of the few governmental departments in which I have confidence for assurance. How far has our down trend gone? Is it too late? Look at the criminal and narcotic trend - each year it increases by alarming proportions. Doesn't anyone consider the change reaction - their children's children etc?

Your encouragements would be deeply appreciated.
Can I help get the country back in the right direction?

Yours for a better USA

/s/

[Redacted Signature Box]

SI-106

18 SEP 16 1966

n
-ENCLOSURE

COPY:jls ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ack
9-12-66
DFC: jls

b6
b7c

g-dfe

REC-10 61-190-1163

Dept of Justice
Washington, D.C.

9/5/66

Dear Sir:

Attached is a cut-out from the
March 9 News section of the September 12th
edition of U.S. News & World Report.

I have never written on this subject
before but I am confused. We are told
that we must defend Viet-Nam from
communism yet we condone outright
anarchy in the U.S.A.

Are our courts filled with subversives?
A frightening thought is that our judges
are appointed from the bar in most in-
stances but in my humble opinion the
most communist organization of all is the
American Civil Liberties Union. Has this
outfit ever been investigated?

I am 50 years old, maybe it's the sign
of the times, but I turn to you as one of
the few governmental departments in which
I have confidence for assurance. How
far has our downward trend gone? Is it too
late? Look at the criminal and narcotic
trend - each year it increases by alarming
proportions. Doesn't anyone consider the
Chambers reaction - their children's children etc?

TC 9-9-66 jls

Your encouragements would be deeply
appreciated. Can I help get the country
back in the right direction?

ad 9-12-66 DFC: jls

b6
b7C

Yours for a better U.S.A

ENCLOSURE

61-190-1164

September 14, 1966

- 1 - Mr. Ash
- 1 - Mr. Martindale

EX-106 Mr. [redacted]

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
of The American Civil Liberties Union
31 1/2 Franklin Street
Selma, Alabama 36701

Dear Sir:

Your letter of September 6, 1966, has been received and the facts have been carefully reviewed.

The investigation to which you refer was conducted under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and concerned allegations that a cafe had unlawfully discriminated against [redacted] and others. Mrs. [redacted] was contacted on two occasions for the purpose of locating [redacted] and on each occasion she was informed that the Agents wished to interview [redacted] concerning the fact that he allegedly had been refused service by the cafe. When she asked if [redacted] was in trouble, she was told that the FBI had no other purpose in interviewing him except to obtain details regarding the above allegations. Mrs. [redacted] was not told by any representative of the FBI that she would "hear about it in the newspapers" if [redacted] was in trouble.

When you called Mr. Frye regarding this matter, you inquired concerning Mrs. [redacted] and [redacted]. You did not state that the name of [redacted] and Mr. Frye had no way of knowing this. Since the investigation did not directly involve Mrs. [redacted] there was no reason for her name to be indexed in our files. If you had advised Mr. Frye that you were inquiring about [redacted] the facts would have been promptly determined at that time.

WLM:vea (7) vja

- 1 - Civil Rights Division by Form 694 G with copy of incoming.
- 1 - U. S. Commission on Civil Rights by Form 0-14 with copy of incoming to be delivered by Liaison Agent.
- 1 - SAC, Mobile by Form 0-7 for information. Mobile has copy of incoming.

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Wick
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

61 SEP 28 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
SEP 14 1 51 PM '66

422061

Mr. [REDACTED]

The statutory responsibilities of the FBI are many and varied. Investigations are conducted only when statutory jurisdiction is present and each investigation is handled in an objective and thorough manner without apology to those who may feel that certain areas of our responsibilities should be neglected in favor of other investigative activity.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - [REDACTED]

Greenville, Alabama 36037

b6
b7c

NOTE:

See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach captioned, "[REDACTED] Court Square Cafe, Greenville, Alabama; [REDACTED] et al. - Victims; Public Accommodations, CRA, 1964," dated 9/13/66, WLM:vea..

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

OF

THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

31 1/2 FRANKLIN STREET
SELMA, ALABAMA 36701
(205) 872-3427

ALABAMA OFFICE
DONALD A. JELINEK
STAFF COUNSEL

September 6, 1966

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We should like to bring to your attention a recent incident here in Alabama which demonstrates why Negro people and other civil rights workers have little confidence in your organization's commitment to civil rights and its effective enforcement in the South.

Last week our office was notified of the concern of a [redacted] of Greenville. I talked with [redacted] on the phone and she told me of the visit to her house on August 11 of two FBI agents who questioned her about the whereabouts of [redacted] who is presently in Florida. [redacted] understandably disturbed about this questioning, inquired as to its reason and says she was tersely told she would "hear about it in the newspapers" if [redacted] was in trouble.

At [redacted] request, I called Mr. Frye of the Selma FBI office and he said he would check on the matter and call me by the following day. Receiving no call, I called Mr. Frye again two days later and was told that the names of both [redacted] and [redacted] had been run through the central files in Mobile and nothing had been found.

I called [redacted] again and she told me that agents had come by her house again on August 19 and that they had also visited [redacted] in Florida. On both occasions the agents had indicated that the subject of the questioning was the civil rights picketing of a cafe in Greenville last summer.

I told [redacted] of Mr. Frye's statement to me, tried to allay her concern over the situation, and told her to notify us immediately if the FBI made a return visit either to [redacted] or to her.

38 SEP 12 1966

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 173-3562

Rosen to DeLoach memo
Let ask to Mr. Johnson
ICC [redacted]
WJM/KA 9/14/66
CC sent CRD 6-946
U.S. Commission on
Civil Rights 0-14
SAC, MO 0-7
9/14/66
WJM/luc

REC-82
EX-106 61-190-1164

b6
b7C

SEP 12 1966

422063

NATIONAL OFFICE
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
(212) YU 9-7530

HENRY SCHWARZCHILD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SEP 16 1966

SOUTHERN OFFICE
603 NORTH FARRIS STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39202
(601) 948-4191

ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN
CHIEF STAFF COUNSEL

LOUISIANA OFFICE
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
(504) 523-5197

RICHARD SOBOL
STAFF COUNSEL

It appears to us that, considering the great impact upon the average citizen caused by a visit from the FBI, the agents in this and similar situations might seek to exercise a greater degree of tact and understanding of the fears of the persons questioned. Also, a more complete explanation of the purpose of the questioning might be forthcoming at an earlier stage of the investigation. Finally, it would seem to us that the Bureau might spend its time more profitably in the pursuit of genuine lawbreakers rather than in making inquiries into the lawful activities of citizens seeking to exercise their rights guaranteed under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. Such questioning can only tend to inhibit the free expression of such rights, especially when done in such a manner so as to alarm the parties questioned.

We would hope that the Bureau would take such precautions as are necessary to ensure that such incidents may not occur in the future.

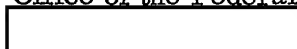
HGJ:cl

Sincerely,



b6
b7C

cc: The Honorable Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach
The United States Civil Rights Commission
Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mobile, Alabama
Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Selma, Alabama



422065

REC-125

EX-114

September 29, 1966

Major General C. J. Bondley, Jr., USAF (Retired)
3521 St. Moritz Street
Orlando, Florida 32809

Dear General Bondley:

Your letter of September 23rd, with enclosure, has been received, and I certainly appreciate your best wishes.

While I would like very much to answer your inquiry, I cannot do so since regulations of the Department of Justice specifically state the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy. You might like to know, however, that this Bureau has not investigated the American Civil Liberties Union.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose "A Study of Communism" was autographed 4-26-63 by the Director to the son of correspondent. [redacted] is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis. Bufiles contain no record identifiable regarding [redacted] or "Let's Elect American First Society." American Civil Liberties Union, as an organization, has not been investigated by the Bureau. Bufiles disclose one [redacted] is possibly identical with an individual of the same name who was previously furnished information regarding civil rights matters and communism.

b6
b7C

HRH:kcf (3)

MAILED 3

SEP 29 1966

COMM-FBI

OCT 24 1966

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Wick _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Maj. Gen. C. J. Bondley, Jr.
 U. S. Air Force (Ret.)
 3521 St. Moritz Street
 Orlando, Florida 32809
 23 September, 1966

b6
 b7c

Dear Mr. Hoover --

I met you at the Mayflower when having lunch with our mutual friend, [redacted] you autographed your 'Study of Communism' for my son. I am taking the liberty of writing you personally to wish you the best and ask you to advise me on the 'American Civil Liberties Union'. The LEAF (Let's Elect Americans First) Society is one which is actively against the Communist movement, comprised of Masons. I was retired for physical disability - belong to the SAR and am violently anti-communist and pro-American. But not to the extreme of many and in the military I was unable to 'sound off' much.

The talk to-day was a result of us trying to find out what this Union is about; I predicted it was a Commie front type, with a name like that; the talk convinced me further. I told some members that I had met you and they asked if I would find out if it is so listed or considered by the FBI. (If it is not, it certainly ought to be if to-day's talk is any indication of their thinking - such as against the loyalty oath).

Please believe me, most of us were convinced; if you or one of your aides (of course, I'd like to hear from you personally), will give me an opinion I shall read it to our members upon receipt - we meet every Friday for lunch.

Faithfully

und

C. J. Bondley, Jr.

* Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

C. J. Bondley, Jr.

(Or just pass the info on as you desire)

(Or just pass the info on as you desire)

(ENCLOSURE)

REC-125

61-190-1165

14 OCT 4 1966

*und ack
 9-28-66
 HRH/lif*

LEAF SOCIETY- Box 13172 Orlando, Florida

Our Friday luncheon, September 23, 1966 at the Cherry Plaza Hotel should be memorable. DON'T MISS THIS ONE. The subject "What is the American Civil Liberties Union?" Mr. Harold E. Scott, President of the Central Florida Chapter will be the speaker.

BRING YOUR GUESTS

LEAF SOCIETY
Fred Walls Jr., M. D., President

61-190-1165
ENCLOSURE

October 5, 1966

REC-43

EX 106

Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I received your communication of September 30th
together with the enclosed letter from your constituent, Mr. [redacted]

While I certainly wish it were possible to be of service
to your constituent, I am unable to do so as information contained in
the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance
with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret that I cannot
be of help in this instance and hope Mr. [redacted] will understand the
reason for this policy.

I am returning Mr. [redacted] letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3

OCT 5 - 1966

COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Los Angeles - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: We have had cordial relations with Senator Kuchel. Mr. [redacted] is
not identifiable in Bufiles. The American Civil Liberties Union is well
known to the Bureau.

DFC:mel (6)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Oct 5 4 15 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

62 OCT 14 1966

United States Senate

September 30, 1966

Respectfully referred to
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

for such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

b6
b7C

By direction of

THOMAS H. KUCHEL


Torrance, California

Letter of 9/25

U. S. S.


I would appreciate your comments on Mr. 
questions relative to the American Civil Liberties
Union.

Thank you.

K:D

TRUE COPY

25 Sept. 1966


Torrance, Calif.
90504

Dear Senator Kuchel,

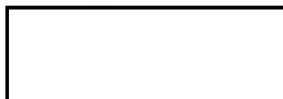
I am twenty-two years old and have recently become a resident of California. It is here in California that I have become aware of the fact that there is a controversy over the American Civil Liberties Union. The question being is the A.C.L.U. a patriotic organization or a pro communist organization?

b6
b7C

I have read some reports about the A.C.L.U. stating that it was or is a communist front organization. To get a fuller picture, I have read some of the A.C.L.U.'s own literature. The A.C.L.U. seems to speak well for themselves and they have quotations from several well known people who speak well for the A.C.L.U.

Both sides of the story sound convincing. I would appreciate it if you would shed some light on the subject of the A.C.L.U. being proAmerican or procommunist, and/or refer me to the reports that have been made on the A.C.L.U. by such investigating agencies that you think are qualified to make such investigations.

Yours Truly,



1-TC-*tlc*
10-14-66
let to Kuchel
10-5-66
DTC:*mel*
nml

25 Sept. 1966.

TORRANCE, CALIF.

90504

b6
b7c

Dear Senator Kuchel,

I am twenty-two years old and have recently become a resident of California. It is here in California that I have become aware of the fact that there is a controversy over the American Civil Liberties Union. The question being, is the A.C.L.U. a patriotic organization or a pro communist organization?

orig. returned
I have read some reports about the A.C.L.U. stating that it was or is a communist front organization. To get a fuller picture, I have read some of the A.C.L.U.'s own literature. The A.C.L.U. seems to speak well for themselves and they have quotations from several well known people who speak well for the A.C.L.U.

61-190-1166

Both sides of the story sound convincing. I would appreciate **ENCLOSURE** if you would shed some light on the subject of the A.C.L.U.

being PRO AMERICAN OR PRO COMMUNIST, AND/OR
REFER me to the reports that have been
MADE on the A.C.L.U. by such investigating
agencies that you think are qualified to make
such investigations.

Yours Truly



b6
b7C

RECEIVED
SEP 17 1963
FBI - NEW YORK
TELETYPE

Attention President Johnson

F.B.I.

All Law Enforcement agencies

All Lawyers Guilds.

American Civil Liberties Union

The American Civil Liberties Union protested the arrest
two weeks ago of Cosa Nostra Chief.

They have a battery of lawyers ready to defend these
mobsters.

Why don't you investigate the hood up of the A.C.L.U.
and the Cosa Nostra.

EX-114

REC-82

62-190-1167

Parent Teacher Association of Greeter, N.Y.

18 OCT 6 1966

51 OCT 19 1966

No ack necessary.
Copy & no address.

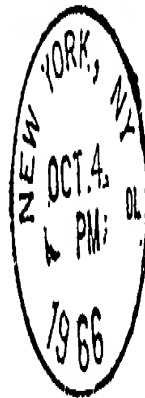
ENCLOSURE

422049

CORRESPONDENCE

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



HIRE THE HANDICAPPED
IT'S GOOD BUSINESS



F.B.I.

Washington

D.C.

422051

F B I

Date: 10/4/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: SUPERVISOR C. L. MC GOWAN

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-1418) (P)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a LHM
and two copies of complaint filed 9/6/66, regarding
captioned matter.

This matter will be followed and the Bureau
will be kept advised.

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

- 1d
③ - Bureau (Encs. 7) ENCLOSURE (RM)
2 - New Orleans
CLM/emh
(5)

Wick

310289

REC 5

EX 102

61-190-116
3 OCT 7 1966

422042

62 OCT 18 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

October 4, 1966

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)

On September 6, 1966, a complaint was filed in the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, in the following case:

"Richard ~~Ar~~onson,
Sanda ~~Ar~~onson,
Richard ~~Se~~hechner and
Ezra ~~Y~~oung

Versus

Joseph I. ~~Gi~~arrusso,
individually and in his
capacity as Chief of the
New Orleans Police Depart-
ment, and
Thomas ~~Dr~~ake, individually
and in his capacity as
Chief of the Intelligence
Division, New Orleans
Police Department"

LOUISIANA

Basis of this action is "For Injunctive Relief".

On October 3, 1966, the docket was reviewed in the office of the clerk, U. S. District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, in the case entitled Richard Aronson, et al, versus Joseph I. Giarrusso, et al, Civil Action Number 66-281.

The following docket entries were listed:

9/6/66 - Flg. complaint. Issg. 2 summons.
9/27/66 - Flg. M. R. on summons. (serv. [redacted] in
person on 9/9/66, [redacted] thru his
agent on 9/9/66).

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

61-190-1168
ENCLOSURE

422044

Indict 5 Cosa Hoods in Killing of 6th

By THOMAS PUGH, WILLIAM FEDERICI and RICHARD HENRY

Five Cosa Nostra henchmen were named late yesterday in a homicide indictment handed down by the Queens grand jury probing the recent "Little Apalachin" powwow of 13 Cosa Nostra bigshots in Forest Hills.

Two of the five turned themselves in, a third was picked up at his legitimate job by detectives and two were already in custody, awaiting sentencing on a robbery conviction.

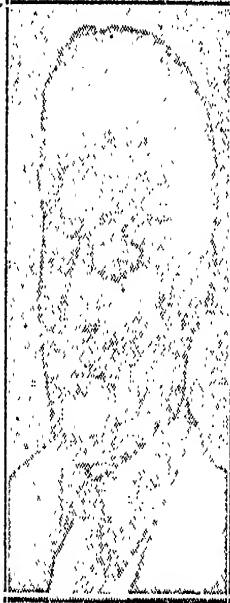
The troubled status of one of the five reportedly was an agenda item for the 13 bigshots at their Sept. 22 parley in La Stella restaurant. The 13, it was said, wanted to decide what to do about John (Sonny) Franzese, 46, who had these problems: (a) an indictment last March for alleged strong-arm enforcement work in a \$10-million-a-year Broadway bookie ring and (b) a trial, put off last week, on federal bank-robbing charges.

Franzese and the four others were indicted yesterday for the gangland shooting-stabbing rub-out 26 months ago of Ernest (The Hawk) Rupolo, 50, a crook-nosed tough guy who previously had had one eye shot out for talking to the law in violation of mob discipline.

Franzese turned himself in to Queens District Attorney Nat H. Hentel yesterday, as did Joseph M. Florio, 40, who faces trial on the same bank-heist charge as Franzese. Thomas Matteo, 24, was picked up by sleuths while working as a driver.

Bigwigs Questioned

The other men indicted are



Johnny Matera
Stealer of rare coins



Shot Misses Union Men

Two members of violence-plagued Local 13, Mason Tenders Union, escaped yesterday when a would-be assassin fired at them and missed at 4:45 P.M. in Astoria, Queens, police reported.

Detective John C. Ryan of the Astoria squad said the identity of the two targets was not known.

long been on the trail of Franzese and the four others for the Rupolo rub-out.

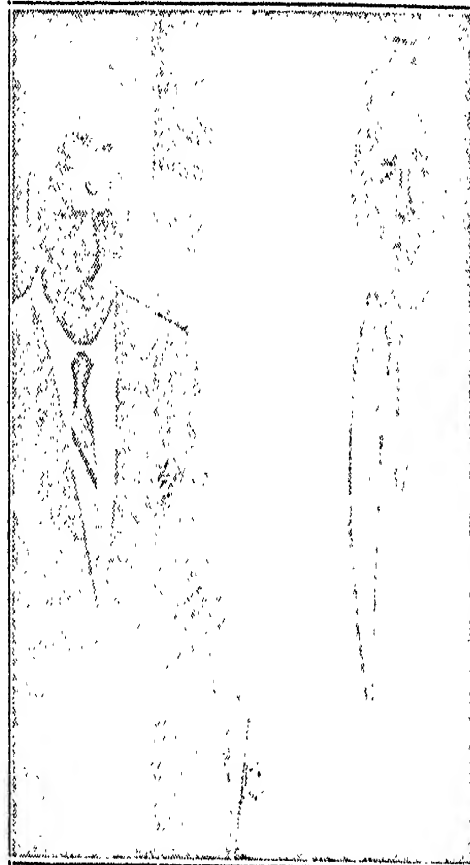
Federal men in Brooklyn, it was said, gave Hentel information six months ago that two jailed witnesses knew the details of Rupolo's murder. The DA's men reportedly then learned that some henchmen were given a mob contract to knock off Rupolo because he had muscled in on others' rackets activities.

Found in Jamaica Bay

The Hawk's body was found Aug. 24, 1964, in Jamaica Bay, bound with a rope and chained to two heavy cinder blocks. Police said then that he apparently had been shot in the back of the head, and he had been stabbed. Investigators later learned that the stabbing was a polishing-off job.

As his killers smoked cigarettes and rested before their bound victim, who already had been shot, one slayer reportedly noted that Rupolo was still squirming, and knives finished him off, it was said.

Franzese, of 47 Shrub Hallow



(NEWS foto by Bob Costello)
John (Sonny) Franzese (l.) is taken from Police Headquarters.

put the trial off to Jan. 3.

So Franzese was free yesterday, but at 11 A.M. he surrendered at Hentel's office, and was booked at the Fresh Meadows police station on the homicide rap.

A powerfully-built man, he was dapper in a gray pin-stripe suit and dark coat. He was arraigned in Queens Criminal Court before Judge George J. Balbach, who held him without bail for a hearing tomorrow.

Later, at a news conference, Hentel said...

Mrs. O'C's Car Towed

A white 1966 Dodge rented in the name of City Council President Frank O'Connor's wife, Mary, was towed away from in front of 341 W. 48th St., a green ticket tucked under its windshield wiper, at 8:15 last night.

ENCLOSURE

422050

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: September 29, 1966 *2/1/67*

FROM : J. J. Daunt *Daunt*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)
NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Callahan _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

There is attached a copy of "Feature Press Service" published by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) dated September 19, 1966. The article raised the dangers to civil liberties; namely, invasion of privacy in the establishment of a national data center.

The article directs its attack primarily at the idea of a national data center, which was proposed by a consultant to the Bureau of the Budget several months ago and which has received considerable criticism. The objective of this center is the centralization of all social data on citizens in Federal agencies. However, at the same time, the ACLU while admitting that there are certain valid law enforcement purposes to be served by the National Crime Information Center is critical of the concept in that it would go beyond relevant law enforcement information and include political beliefs and associations, etc. The ACLU concluded that strong safeguards be instituted should such an FBI center be created.

The Director wrote to the Attorney General on August 22, 1966, concerning this ACLU criticism based on a newspaper clipping forwarded to the Bureau. The Attorney General then wrote to the ACLU on August 23, 1966, utilizing some of the material furnished by the Director but in general made a weak reply to the ACLU. A copy of both of these letters are attached.

The data to be stored in the National Crime Information Center is documented law enforcement information which we have been exchanging with local law enforcement agencies for years and years. The computer and communications technology now provide us with a tool merely to store larger volumes of this information in a centralized computer and exchange it more rapidly with police agencies. The data in the National Crime Infor-

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - M. F. Row
1 - D. C. Morrell
1 - M. A. Jones

(CONTINUED-OVER)

EX-102 REC 20

OCT 13 1966

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

422037

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN: 62-110866

Memorandum to Mr. Wick
Re: American Civil Liberties Union
National Crime Information Center

mation Center is only an index, the dossier of the investigative file is back in the local police agency. We are dealing solely with documented law enforcement operational information and not unverified intelligence or personnel clearance data.

The ACLU fears what might be stored in the computers of the future. This can be controlled by the FBI and the local police agencies who are sharing the computer storage. The information being stored in the system in January is restricted to stolen automobiles, serialized stolen property and wanted persons. Police agencies which are on-line to our computer cannot store any other data but the above. On the other hand, it is a completely voluntary system and the information that is stored by a local police agency into our computer is their property and since they originated the information they alone can remove it from the computer. (We will, of course, be purging outdated or cancelled data on a regular basis.)

The misuse of information which concerns the ACLU results from the man, not the computer system. The dangers of misuse are no greater than exist today. Actually computer stored information is more secure since fewer people will have direct access to it; namely, the terminal operators.

ACTION

For information. Since the Attorney General has written to the ACLU on this matter and any communication from the FBI is unlikely to quiet their "fears," no letter is being proposed.

[Handwritten marks: a checkmark, "TRB", and a signature "EHL" with "JV" below it.]

422039

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

FEATURE PRESS SERVICE

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010

BULLETIN #2275

September 19, 1966

ACLU SCORES PROPOSALS FOR NATIONAL DATA CENTER AS THREAT TO PRIVACY

The American Civil Liberties Union warned that several proposals for the creation of a federal data center or centers to collect and centralize all information possessed by the government regarding each citizen, would lead to government surveillance harking back to the McCarthy era and bringing "1984 to our doorstep."

In an August 5 letter to the Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy of the U.S. House of Representatives, currently considering the proposals, the civil liberties group said: "In our modern age, with all of its intrusive impact on the individual, traditional concepts of a man's right to privacy are already being increasingly undermined. These proposals would alarmingly accelerate this trend." Privacy, the ACLU noted, is "an essential source of civil liberties" which "therefore lies at the heart of our free society."

The Union concentrated its attack on two of the proposed data centers, the National Data Center and the FBI National Crime Information Center.

The National Data Center would centralize all information obtained by all arms of the government on each individual. In recent years, the ACLU letter observed, "no person can embark on any of the activities which comprise the essence of modern life, from opening a charge account to seeking a change of jobs, without some investigator prying into his past and present life."

Some of the information uncovered in investigations is relevant to the purpose of the investigation, but some is not, the Union said. And, if the data were centrally banked, "information relevant for one purpose [might] be disclosed in the course of a wholly different inquiry as to which it is both irrelevant and prejudicial." As an example, the civil liberties organization observed that medical and psychiatric histories of applicants for veterans' benefits could be misused for political purposes. "During the 1950's we learned the tragic lesson that the confidentiality of government files is already too difficult to maintain and that there are unscrupulous persons who will utilize their access to file information for ulterior purposes," the Union said. The ACLU also contended that much of the data accumulated by the government is unreliable, being gathered from private sources, such as insurance firms, and by government employees unskilled in investigative work. "Once an unreliable bit of information makes its way into a file it forms an indelible mark on a person's record," said the civil liberties group. "The individual who is denied the chance for employment or some other opportunity on the basis of such information is given no chance to rebut or disprove it."

The ACLU sharply criticized the proposed FBI National Crime Information Center which would computerize all information on criminal conduct. While agreeing that "certain valid law-enforcement purposes will be served by the creation of such a data center," the Union stressed the dangers to civil liberties.

The ACLU revealed: "In our correspondence with the FBI about the arrest record problem it has been clearly established that too frequently local law enforcement officials report arrests to the FBI but fail to report later disposition of the case. Countless persons against whom charges have been dropped or who have been acquitted must still suffer the harsh consequences of a wrongful taint of criminality when seeking employment or other privileges. These problems are even more grievous in the all-too-common case today of those arrested for the valid exercise of constitutionally protected rights [such as peaceful participation in civil rights marches]."

The Union cautioned that an FBI data center would be a repository for information "not at all relevant to the prevention and detection of crime Data concerning a person's political beliefs and associations, gathered by various federal security agencies, thus will become part of the crime data bank."

The ACLU letter urged that "should such an FBI Center be created, strong safeguards be instituted to insure that only proper or relevant information be stored and that it be used only for proper crime prevention or crime detection ends." Concerning safeguards for the proposed National Data Center, the Union said that "confirming our apprehension over the alarming implications of this proposal is the absence, in descriptive statements we have so far seen, of emphasis upon any ... vital safeguards The seeming insensitivity of proponents of the National Data Center to the needs for such safeguards underscores the reasons for our opposition."

MENTAL-COMMITMENT ABUSES FOUGHT BY MINNESOTA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

The constitutional rights of Minnesota citizens alleged to be mentally ill are being violated routinely, in the opinion of the Minnesota Branch of the ACLU, which plans to seek legislative reform of the state's mental-commitment laws.

Cases "strikingly illustrating the flagrant denial of constitutional rights of citizens under our mental-commitment laws and by some of our committing courts" were cited in a report by the civil liberties group. "Our probate code," it said, "compared to those of other states, would fall among the very least specific in protecting the rights of the allegedly mentally ill.... Our statute permits the court, without any finding of a likelihood of injury to the patient or others, to ... without notice, simply issue an order to the sheriff to pick up a patient for confinement This is apparently the routine procedure followed in most commitment proceedings in this state, under which there is no stated limit as to the length of time that a person can be held for examination and observation.... Such confinement does not require a prior setting of a date, time, and place of hearing on the proposed commitment...."

"Nor are the abuses confined to our law and the committing courts. Persons being held for commitment are routinely denied the opportunity to contact friends, relatives, doctors, and lawyers by use of the mails or by phone."

A 74-year-old man was released, the report said, after 15 months of illegal hospitalization when the MCLU brought a writ of habeas corpus to the county district court. At a 10-minute probate court hearing, he had been committed after being denied the right to notice of the hearing or the nature of the proceedings and after being refused the right to secure counsel or present any witnesses or evidence.

In another case, the MCLU secured the release of a man illegally held, it said, for over three years in a state hospital, being denied minimal constitutional requirements of due process for the entire period... When the superintendent wrote to the probate court and asked for his release, the court refused to hear the case or appoint counsel for the patient. He was finally released after MCLU sought a hearing.

Having participated in a police rookie training program in a Minneapolis precinct, several of its officers contacted the MCLU when one of them was held for mental commitment. They reported that their fellow officer was held on the basis of a petition received by a secretary of the court commissioner. "The officer was released," the MCLU report said, "when the court commissioner testified that he had not read the petition."

"MCLU is aware," the report concluded, "that a case-by-case approach to this severe problem of civil liberties will not, by itself, secure a solution ... (We are) preparing a major legislative effort to seek substantial reform in the 1967 legislature of our mental-commitment laws. (These) must guarantee constitutional due process in all stages ... prior to commitment, during the commitment hearings, and after commitment in our hospitals."

STATE FILM CENSORSHIP BOARDS FADE OUT -- CITY CLASSIFICATION STATUTES FADE IN

Outright film censorship has gotten a flogging in several recent court decisions, resulting in a move away from direct state censorship laws to city classification statutes.

The recampment of movie censorship forces began with the U.S. Supreme Court's March, 1965 decision in Freedman v. Maryland which, in effect, invalidated all then-existing film censorship laws. While not actually barring pre-exhibition censorship, the high court did spell out specific safeguards required to protect freedom of speech if advance film censorship is to go on. The guidelines pronounced by the Court were: (1) The burden of proof that a film is censorable must rest with the censors, not with the film distributors; (2) There must be a court ruling before a picture can be banned; (3) The burden of instituting proceedings must rest with the censor, who must either issue a license or seek an injunction against the exhibition; (4) This procedure must take place in the shortest possible time.

In the wake of the Freedman ruling, official state censorship boards have been losing ground in the four states where they were operating -- Maryland, Virginia, Kansas and New York. In Maryland a new law attempting to meet the Freedman standards has been upheld by the state's highest court. But the re-formed censorship board is merely advisory, since a film can no longer be banned without court approval -- and so far, the board's recommendations to censor have been overruled. Virginia's censorship board statute was declared unconstitutional shortly after the Freedman ruling. The board ceased to operate following that decision, and at the beginning of the legislative session, Virginia's governor requested that the legislature formally repeal the law and abolish the board.

The Kansas state censorship board was declared unconstitutional on January 8, 1966 but the judge agreed to a stay of his own judgment pending a ruling on the appeal, which was argued in June. The decision is expected very shortly. In the meantime, the board is not thumbing down any films, but it continues to collect licensing fees. New York's State Board of Regents, under whose province censorship has been administered, attempted to comply with the Supreme Court's safeguards through a procedural amendment of its rules and regulations. The state's highest court, the Court of Appeals, subsequently found the statute and the amended rules unconstitutional, declaring that they failed to include the required safeguards. New legislation purporting to do so failed to pass the New York legislature, so pre-censorship has ceased.

With state censorship boards being put to rest, city classification ordinances have been surfacing in several areas of the country. A motion picture classification ordinance has been upheld by a Federal District Court in Dallas, Texas, after an earlier ordinance had been thrown out as unconstitutional. Under the new ordinance a nine-member review board was created to whom exhibitors are required to submit their classifications of pictures as either "suitable" or "unsuitable" for viewing by persons under 16, unless accompanied throughout the screening by a "parent, guardian, husband or wife." If the board disagrees with an exhibitor's decision of "suitable," it files a classification order that the picture is not suitable. An exhibitor wishing to contest a classification order must file a "non-acceptance." The board is then required to go into court within five days to secure an injunction enforcing its order.

Among the films slotted by the Dallas board are "Rasputin, the Mad Monk" (on which the board had second thoughts after an original OK for general distribution), "Viva Maria," and "The Silencers." An appeal on "Viva Maria" has been sought in the Texas Supreme Court, following the intermediate Court of Civil Appeals decision upholding the classification. The appeal is based on the argument that the statute is unconstitutional and was unconstitutionally applied by the board. In May an appeal was taken to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals from the U.S. District Court's ruling that the statute was constitutional. The appeal decision is awaited.

A new classification board in Birmingham, Alabama does its work by requesting to see particular films on the basis of lists and summaries submitted by exhibitors. Having no power to censor, the board ponders whether a film is "moral and proper" for viewers under 18. To avoid criminal sanctions, exhibitors must display a sign indicating classifications. Until now the only major-company picture hit by the board has been "Sex and the Single Girl." An action has been filed contesting the validity of the Birmingham ordinance, and a temporary injunction has stayed the operation of the board pending decision on the suit.

In Seattle, Washington all three of the city's ordinances regulating film showings were held unconstitutional as prior restraints. The Superior Court ruling agreed with the friend-of-the-court brief filed in the case by the ACLU of Washington State. Struck down were the laws that created the city's censor board, one establishing age classifications for viewing films, and one placing restrictions on theater advertising. On the question of classification by age groupings, although the court found a system of unconstitutional prior restraints, it did state that,

The American Civil Liberties Union continues to register its disapproval of film classifications. Parents rather than official government agencies should decide what movies their children may see, the Union declares. "We do not believe any governmental authority should participate in deciding what materials each parent should permit his children to see. The different views of parents on this matter are so numerous as to make impossible a consistently wise policy on this subject," asserts the ACLU. "We deny that anyone is expert enough irrevocably to decide what another person's children may ... see."

THE DALLAS CHAPTER OF THE TEXAS CLU scored a new ordinance to suppress the public expression of so-called extremist groups as an example of "official indifference to First Amendment rights." The Chapter called the Dallas ordinance an unconstitutional prior restraint of free speech. (2.14.66) *** A COLLEGE ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR in Stockton, California's Delta College found his job in jeopardy when he joined campus students in an anti-draft demonstration to protest the appearance of the local selective service board chairman as a guest lecturer. Dr. Burke Bradley, president of the school, called the teacher's action "questionable," stating that he didn't believe the instructor's academic freedom extended beyond the bounds of the classroom. (3.2.66) *** FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER was quoted by the New York Times: "One of the quickest ways for any law-enforcement officer to bring public disrepute upon himself, his organization and the entire profession is to be found guilty of a violation of civil rights. Our people may tolerate many mistakes of both intent and performance, but, with unerring instinct, they know that when any person is intentionally deprived of his constitutional rights, those responsible have committed no ordinary offense." (3.6.66) ***

* In the August 8, 1966 Bulletin a typographical error was made in the story entitled *
* "ACLU Issues Policy Statement Defending Due Process Rights of Narcotics Addicts." It was *
* incorrectly stated on p. 2, first paragraph, line five, that the Union expressed concern *
* that "legislation of the kind enacted in California and New York, which provides for long *
* periods of voluntary confinement, may presage legislative consideration elsewhere." Please *
* note that the correct reading is "involuntary confinement." *

A circular stamp with the words "NEW YORK" curved along the top inner edge and "N. Y." at the bottom. The center of the stamp is empty.

ORG WC

422041

61-190-1169

October 19, 1966

REC 17

61-190-1170

Mr. [REDACTED]
National Life Insurance Company
of Vermont
Box 504
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

b6
b7c

OCT 19 3 39 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Your communication of October 15th, with enclosures, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am certain you will understand the reason for this policy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Bufiles reflect Gerald A. Ehrenreich made speeches before Area Committee to End the War in Vietnam in August, 1966, and in 1965 he was Chairman of the Greater Kansas City American Civil Liberties Union. Enclosures were a newspaper announcement of Ehrenreich's discussion of the Kansas Loyalty Oath and a newspaper article stating the Attorney General of Kansas had filed an answer urging the federal district court to decline jurisdiction in a suit filed by Ehrenreich to have the state's loyalty oath declared unconstitutional.

BGH:aja (3)

MAILED 19
OCT 19 1966
COMM-FBI

P. B.

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39 edm
62 NOV 17 1966
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

To J. Edgar Hoover

By

From

Date 10 - 15 - 66

Subject: American Civil Liberties Union

Please send me any available public information
regarding the above named organization .

b6
b7c

Lawrence, Ks.

Lawrence, Ks

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF VERMONT

Box 504 LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044

REC-4

61-190-4170

EX 109

OCT 20 1966

ITC cab 10/18/66

ack 364: aja

62 NOV 17 1966

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

b6
b7C

TO: J. Edgar Hoover

FROM: [REDACTED]



BY: _____

DATE: 10-15-66

SUBJECT: American Civil Liberties Union

19 Please send me any available public information regarding the above named organization.



Box 504
Lawrence, Ks.



Lawrence, Ks

Handwritten signature/initials

ENCLOSURE

OCT 15 10 13 AM '66
FBI
"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

CORRESPONDENCE

17C vab 10/15/66

ACK: 364 vab

10/19/66 pml

**Lawrence Chapter of the
American Civil Liberties Union**
Walt Blackledge, 2038 Emerald Drive, Chm.
Presents

Dr. Gerald Ehrenreich

Discussing His Challenge of the

KANSAS LOYALTY OATH

in a public meeting

8:00 p.m. Friday, October 14

Mayflower Room, Plymouth Congregational Church

61-190-112422036

Londerholm Acts In Case Dealing With State Oath

TOPEKA (AP). — Atty. Gen. Robert Londerholm said today he has filed an answer urging the federal district court to decline jurisdiction in a suit filed by Gerald A. Ehrenreich and others to have the state's loyalty oath declared unconstitutional.

Londerholm's answer declares the suit presents intricate questions of state law which have never been passed upon by Kansas courts.

The action was filed by Ehrenreich, who said he was a faculty member at the University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kan.

Officials at the medical center said Ehrenreich was a volunteer consulting psychologist.

Ehrenreich has been joined in a suit by several other persons identifying themselves as faculty members at state schools.

Under Kansas law state employees are required to swear that they do not advocate nor are they a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or of the state by force or violence.

Londerholm said the answer denies that the defendants have had any of their constitutional rights violated by the law requiring them to sign the oath as a condition of state employment.

He said state law provides an effective means of settling the questions raised in the case.

RAY STONEB

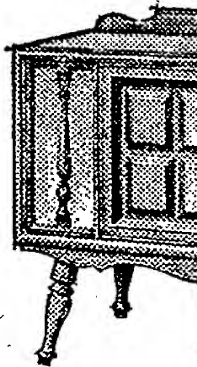
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929-931 Massachusetts P

OPEN MONDAY & THURSDAY E

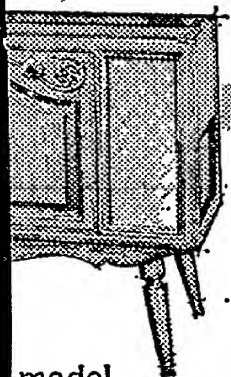
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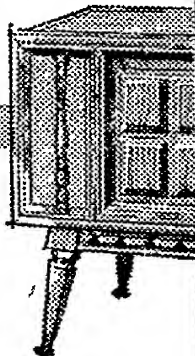
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November 9, 1966

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REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

EX-113

REC-12

61-190-1171

[Redacted Address]

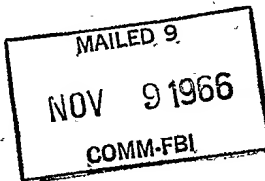
Los Angeles, California 90036

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. [Redacted Name]

Your communication was received on November 7th.

While I certainly wish it were possible for me to be of assistance to you, I must advise information contained in our files is maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice; therefore, I cannot be of help to you in this instance. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy.



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

HRH:mjl

(3) mjl

Tolson _____
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FBI
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55 NOV 30 1966

53 NOV 21 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Dear Sir:

A relative of mine is contemplating joining The American Civil Liberties Union but was told by an acquaintance not to because they were pro-communist.

Has your bureau any information which could confirm or deny this accusation?

Sincerely,

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

Address

b6
b7C

[Redacted Address]

Los Angeles 36, Calif.

REC-7

EX-113 61-190-1171

NOV 14 1966

1 TC 11-8-66
mjl

ACK: 11-9-66

HRH/mjl

ml

8/10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 10/24/66

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
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The October, 1966, issue of "Criminal Law Bulletin," a monthly magazine published in New York City and devoted principally to noncontroversial reporting of recent and significant court decisions on criminal law, carries an article entitled "Civilian Review Boards - Another View" by Aryeh Neier, Executive Director, New York Civil Liberties Union. The article favors Civilian Review Boards.

Bufiles show that on February 23, 1966, Neier sent a letter to members of the New York Civil Liberties Union urging them to oppose a bill in the New York State Legislature which would impose criminal penalties on a citizen who resisted an illegal arrest. (Bufile 61-190-1142). The bill already had passed the New York State Senate. It later failed to pass the House. Files show that in 1965, date not otherwise shown, Neier sent a letter to all members of the New York Civil Liberties Union urging them to contact their Congressmen and oppose the Dirksen Amendment which was said to violate the one-man one-vote decision of the Supreme Court for the apportionment of state legislatures. (Bufile 61-190-1118)

At the opening of captioned article, Neier takes issue with the reported statement of John Cassese, President of the New York City's Patrolmen Benevolent Association that "communists and communism" were behind the demand for Civilian Review Boards. Neier digs up the Wickersham report of 1931, showing frequent police misconduct, and said that report is the real origin.

Neier claims that Civilian Review Boards became an issue for public debate in 1953 and that "Curiously, the man who properly deserves credit for launching the drive for Civilian Review at that time was none other than J. Edgar Hoover." He claims that on January 12, 1953, the Director attended a meeting with then United States Attorney General James P. McGranery

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Wick

JD/pal

51 NOV 4 1966

NOT RECORDED

184 NOV 2 1966

NOV 2 1966

"CONTINUED - OVER"

TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-6353-3162

American Civil Liberties

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Civilian Review Boards

and that according to testimony by McGranery before a House Judiciary Subcommittee on March 4, 1953, the Director said that New York City Police would not allow Bureau Agents to interrogate officers involved in a civil rights investigation. Former Assistant to the Director Leland V. Boardman, at that time Special Agent in Charge in New York City, is also quoted as stating that Commissioner Monaghan of the New York City Police Department said no officers would be made available to Federal agencies for questioning. This policy of the New York City Police Department was allegedly "leaked" to reporter Frederick Woltman of the World - Telegram and Sun who exposed the matter and triggered the House investigation. Neier says the rumor was that the Director leaked the story to Woltman.

Neier then discusses five cases of alleged police misconduct improperly handled by the New York City police authorities. He then claims that a charge that a Civilian Review Board would hamper police effectiveness "flies in the face of the FBI's own crime statistics." Here he refers to the fact that Philadelphia has had a Civilian Review Board for eight years and has one of the best crime records in the United States.

In arguing further for a Civilian Review Board, Neier says it is similar to civilian investigation of public complaints against the authorities as conducted in Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, New Zealand and England. He says the Civilian Review Board would be entirely in police hands because the Board would make its reports to the police for final decision. He argues that in a democracy, the police must be policed by someone else and that from a Civilian Review Board there would flow increased community cooperation, more respect for law and law enforcement, fairer procedures in judging police conduct, an easy method to conciliate minor misunderstandings, and an effective refutation of unsubstantiated complaints against the police themselves. He says the police stand to gain more than anyone else from a Civilian Review Board.

It is suggested that no answer be made to Neier. The rigid position taken by Neier and the Civil Liberties Union is not apt to be changed by any facts or argument, and the circulation of the "Criminal Law Bulletin" is too restricted to make the issue worth fighting in its columns.

RECOMMENDATION:

None . . . for information.

concur. The McGranery incident has been taken out of context - A had no responsibility to Civilian Police
[Signatures]
422031 *[Signature]*

F B I

Date: 11/8/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L A I R M A I L
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: SUPERVISOR C.L. MC GOWAN

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-1418) (P)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 10/4/66.

Enclosed herewith are five copies of an LHM re captioned matter.

This matter will be followed and the Bureau will be kept advised.

3-Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
2-New Orleans
CLM/cac
(5)

REC-52

61-190-1172

11 NOV 10 1966

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

422021



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
November 8, 1966

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)

On November 4, 1966, the docket was reviewed in the office of the clerk, U.S. District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, in the case entitled "Richard Aronson, ET AL, versus Joseph I. Giarrusso, ET AL, Civil Action number 66-281.

The following docket entry was listed:

10-3-66 Flg. answer by Defts.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

422022

ENCLOSURE

61-190-1172

61-190-1173

November 22, 1966

REC 32

~~61-190-1173~~

EX-110

[Redacted]

Los Angeles, California 90036

b6
b7c

Nov 22 12 22 PM '66
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

I have received your letter of November 15th and want to thank you for your observations.

Although the FBI does not have for public distribution the list of organizations you desire, you may wish to secure a copy of "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In it are listed groups and periodicals which have been cited by various state and Federal agencies, and a copy of it can be purchased for seventy cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect last outgoing to correspondent dated 11-9-66 in which he was given a files confidential reply. No other information identifiable with him is noted in Bufiles.

BGH:emm

(3) *emm*

MAILED 5
NOV 22 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DEC 1 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

W/a
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NOV 21 3 13 PM '66
QW

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Los Angeles, California 90036
November 15, 1966

Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

b6
b7c

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: American Civil Liberties Union

I certainly understand your position in regard to giving out information as to whether a particular organization is subversive. As it is a regulation imposed by your superiors, you have no choice but to comply.

I nevertheless feel that there is some inequity in denying to a citizen information which would cause him to avoid unwittingly giving his assistance to a subversive group, and yet later punishing him (by denying a security clearance etc.) if it is devulged that he has been a member of the group.

Furthurmore, it is incomparably more difficult to fight subversive groups if we have no way of knowing, other than by rumor or speculation, who they are. Such rumors would, and no doubt have, blackened the reputation of perfectly respectable organizations.

I urge you to use your considerable influence in rectifying this situation.

Very truly yours

EX-110

REC 32

61-190-1173

18 NOV 18 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

ACK 11-22-66
B. J. [signature]
[signature]

Tail

32 NOV 18 1966

November 23, 1966

REC 5

61-190-1174

Key

Redman

RECEIVED READING ROOM
B I

NOV 23 3 37 PM '66

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

I have received your letter of November 16th.

Although I would like to be of assistance, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent was a former criminal informant of the Phoenix Office in 1950.

BGH:kph (3)

Kph

MAILED 19
NOV 23 1966
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

DEC 7 1966

NOV 25 2 25 PM '66

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signatures and stamps

No 6, 166

He-23
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Re: American Civil Liberties Union
of Northern California, 503 Market St. California

Will you please advise me if the above organization is listed as subversive or if in your considered opinion it has Communist tints.

I have this week contacted them in an endeavor to interest them and to get their assistance in a matter of, to say the least, misfeasance and possibly malfeasance on the part of two California State Agencies. And sent them a ten dollar contribution as a supporting member. I am still actively interested in getting them to take the necessary legal action to bring the matter to judicial review.

However as a state employee and as an anti communist of some years standing, I now am wondering if this organization has a clean bill of health. They of course insist that although they are rumored in some circles to be pinkish, that they are, on the contrary, probably a rightist organization.

So far as I am concerned I have as little use for the Far Right organizations such as the John Birch Society as I have for the Communist Organization, and I would like your opinion as to the nature and patriotic or otherwise cast of the prime movers of this organization.

b6
b7C
b7D

REC 5

61-190-1174

NOV 28 1966

ack: B6H/hph 11/23/66

CORRESPONDENCE

*Police Power and
Citizens' Rights*

Publication of the American Civil Liberties Union

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 21, 1966

For your review. I would appreciate
a tearsheet.

ALAN REITMAN
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

OREGON 5-5990

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Reference is made to the Director
and the FBI on pages 21 and 25 of the
attached publication of the American
Civil Liberties Union.

hcv

M. A. Jones to Wick

Memo CBF:ucs 11-23-66

- MR. TOLSON
- MR. DELOACH
- MR. MOHR
- MR. WICK
- MR. CASPER
- MR. CALLAHAN
- MR. CONRAD
- MR. FELT
- MR. GALE
- MR. ROSEN
- MR. SULLIVAN
- MR. TAVEL
- MR. TROTTER
- MR. JONES
- TELE. ROOM
- MISS HOLM
- MRS. METCALF
- MISS GANDY

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

EX-115

5 NOV 30 1966

57 DEC 2 1966

422013

61-190-1175

B

11-28-66 F

From

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

156 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010

To

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

17 DIRECTOR

422016

17 NOV 27 1966

91-190-1175

POSTMASTER:

CONTENTS: MERCHANDISE. THIS PARCEL MAY BE OPENED FOR POSTAL
INSPECTION IF NECESSARY. RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 11-23-66

FROM : M. A. Jones *M. A. Jones*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)
BOOKLET, "POLICE POWER AND CITIZENS'
RIGHTS: THE CASE FOR AN INDEPENDENT
POLICE REVIEW BOARD"

12
Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒
10

7st
The above-captioned booklet has been received from the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) together with a card from Alan Reitman, Associate Director of ACLU, on which he had written, "For your review. I would appreciate a tearsheet." The Director noted, "What is he talking about? H."

It is noted that the booklet was addressed to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Customarily, when an author, publisher or organization sends a book or booklet to magazines, periodicals and other publications for review, they will frequently request a tearsheet, meaning that they would like to see any review which the receiving magazine intends to print about the publication. This is what Reitman does in this instance.

Police Review Boards
The ACLU's long biased and prejudiced support of civilian review boards is well known. Reitman has been Associate Director for a great number of years, and we have had very little contact with him. Neither he nor ACLU is on any Bureau mailing list. Reitman was one of ACLU officials contacted during FBI investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. The inquiry related to the allegation that Oswald was a member of ACLU. Reitman denied that he was but later stated publicly that Oswald's application had been discovered, was stamped in 11-4-63, but had not been processed; therefore, he was not a member.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

CBF:vcs *ms*
(6)

RECEIVED
EX-115

61-190-1176

5 NOV 30 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

110551 56 DEC 2

1966

422010

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Wick Memorandum
Re: American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

The book, "Police Power and Citizens' Rights," is a summary of the "Ivy League" starry-eyed theories advanced by ACLU and others, such as Vorenberg of the Department, on the necessity of civilian review boards. It sets forth an array of alleged police abuses and brutality. It claims the public has lost confidence in law enforcement and, in effect, places all the blame for disturbances, riots, and civil disobedience on law enforcement. The booklet then purports to show that a civilian review board in all communities is necessary to correct all these evils. A survey of existing boards is given; however, it is noted that the authors avoid mentioning the lack of success in the areas where the boards exist and the fact that court injunctions have halted their activities in some areas. The booklet was also prepared prior to the referendum in New York City in which the voters overwhelmingly rejected a review board on 11-8-66. The FBI and the Director are mentioned on pages 21 and 25 in relation to the Director's opposition to review boards.

The FBI Bulletin, of course, will not publish any item or article about this booklet, and it is not believed that Reitman's request or the receipt of the booklet should be acknowledged.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made of the receipt of the booklet, "Police Power and Citizens' Rights," from Alan Reitman, Associate Director, American Civil Liberties Union.

Right
NY
OK
mm
CBF

422012

ST-101

REC 70 61-190-1177

December 8, 1966

gm

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

DEC 8 11 54 AM '66
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

I have received your letter of November 30th.

I appreciate your offer to be of assistance. Should you have information of a criminal or subversive nature, please feel free to contact a representative of our office located at 1340 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, California 90017.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Los Angeles - Enclosure

MAILED 8
DEC 8 1966
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent was a former criminal informant of the Phoenix Office in 1950. Phoenix was instructed to discontinue him as an informant due to nonproductivity. Last outgoing to him dated 11-23-66 concerning his inquiry regarding the American Civil Liberties Union.

BGH:jah (4)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DEC 20 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signatures and initials:
- *gm*
- *W*
- *gm*
- *gm*
- *gm*

Nov 20, 1966

b6
b7C
b7D

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Re: American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California

Thank you for your reply of Nov. 23rd. If it would appear that I could be of assistance as a member of this organization, please so advise me. I am presently a ten dollar contributor and asking them to act on my behalf in [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

However if I can be of assistance as a member of this organization, I will be willing to cooperate with your organization. How much good I can do unless they become more interested in me as an active member I cannot judge. How ever, the offer stands if I can be of any assistance.

[redacted]

[redacted]

DEC 9 1966

ack
12-8-66
BGH:ich

[Handwritten signature]

F B I

Date: 12/8/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: SUPERVISOR C. L. MC GOWAN

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-1418) (P)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau 11/8/66.

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letter-head memorandum re captioned matter.

This matter will be followed and the Bureau will be kept advised.

3-Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
2-New Orleans
CIM/pm
(5)

422002

REC-73

EX 109

61-190-1178

1 DEC 12 1966

cc. 100 DEC 12 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

December 8, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)

On December 7, 1966 the docket was reviewed in the office of the clerk, U.S. District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, in the case entitled "Richard Aronson, Et al, versus Joseph I. Giarrusso, Et al, Civil Action number 66-281.

No further docket entries were listed since October 3, 1966.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

422003

ENCLOSURE

61-190-1178

- 1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

SAC, New York (100-37235)

11/30/66

Director, FBI (100-415762)

- 1 - Mr. R.W. Smith b6
- 1 - Mr. Garner b7C
- 1 - Miss [redacted]
- 1 - Publications Subscriptions Control Folder

**PUBLICATIONS - HANDLING OF BY
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER**

You are authorized to renew discreetly subscriptions to the following publications, as indicated, for the use of the Bureau. Issues of those publications should be forwarded to the Bureau promptly marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- (1) "Civil Liberties," one subscription for one year
- (2) "Civil Liberties in New York," one subscription for one year
- (3) "Feature Press Service," one subscription for one year.

You should advise the Bureau 30 days prior to the 1967 expiration date for each subscription to give the Bureau time to consider renewal.

- 1 - Civil Rights Section,
- 1 - General Investigative Division (Route through for review)
- 1 - Inspection Division (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)
- 1 - 61-190 ("Civil Liberties," "Civil Liberties in New York," "Feature Press Service")

AMB:jes
(13)

NOTE: Renewals of above publications requested by Inspector H. L. Edwards, Inspection Division, and by personnel of the Civil Rights Section, General Investigative Division. Publications are of value in keeping abreast of pertinent issues vital to maintaining effective liaison with bar and other lawyer groups and in keeping abreast of civil rights activities.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

61-190-
422007 NOT RECORDED
200 DEC 1 1966

DEC 8 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-415762-23

F B I

Date: 12/19/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-1418)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)
INFORMATION CONCERNINGb6
b7CEnclosed are eleven (11) copies of a LHM
in captioned matter. One copy sent USA, New Orleans.

ENCLOSURE

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-11)
2 - NEW ORLEANS
JTS:eah
(5)

C. G. WICK

REC 13 EX-103

61-190-1179

Crm.
Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. DEC 23 1966

How Forw. RS
By CAP/sb KC RACIAL UNIT

12 DEC 22 1966

421996

Approved:  JAN 4 1967
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

December 19, 1966



b6
b7c

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)

La

Mr. [redacted] the Louisiana American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), at 12:40 AM, December 19, 1966, telephonically advised the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that [redacted] and [redacted] who are attorneys-at-law, were accompanied by [redacted] ACLU, to Livingston, Louisiana, on [redacted]. These attorneys were appearing before Louisiana District Judge Ben Tucker in the case of Louisiana State vs. [redacted].

Mr. [redacted] advised that when these attorneys had appeared previously in this case in Livingston Parish the situation became so tense that the state police had to escort these attorneys out of town. In view of this he advised the New Orleans Office of the FBI. Mr. [redacted] advised there had been no threats against these men. Mr. [redacted] further advised he had notified [redacted], of the Louisiana State Biracial Committee.

Odom Graves, Chief Deputy Sheriff, Livingston Parish, and Lieutenant [redacted], of the Louisiana State Police, were advised of Mr. [redacted] concern.

421997

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

61-190-1179

ENCLOSURE